

IN THE SWEAT BOX.

Mrs. Wallace-Ketcham's Butler Put Upon the Rack

BY THE POLICE OF CHICAGO.

HE TELLS THE STORY OF THE MARRIAGE OF MRS. WALLACE TO KETCHAM, THE CHICAGO CLUB MAN, AT MILWAUKEE. THEY HAD LIVED TOGETHER AS MAN AND WIFE FOR NEARLY A YEAR—HE DENIES HE REPRESENTED KETCHAM AT THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY—POLICE DO NOT BELIEVE HE HAS TOLD ALL HE KNOWS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Joseph Keller, butler, valet and confidential man in the Wallace-Ketcham household, and who recently has become a notable figure in the Ketcham mystery, was put in the sweat box for two hours late last night by Police Captain Homer. About midnight Keller was released on demand of Attorney Hansen, who agreed to produce the butler if the police should require him.

Captain Homer does not believe Keller has told all he knows of the Ketcham case. His story of the trip to Milwaukee and the subsequent marriage of Ketcham to Mrs. Wallace, the captain still considers incomplete.

In the sweat box Keller was questioned and cross-questioned. During this interview Keller made the following statement:

"My name is Joseph Keller. I have been employed by Mrs. Wallace for over a year. I have known Mr. John B. Ketcham for nearly a year. On September 24 I accompanied Mrs. Wallace and Mr. Ketcham to Milwaukee. We stopped at the Manhattan hotel. We arrived in Milwaukee about 8 o'clock at night. About 6 o'clock the next morning Mrs. Wallace and Mr. Ketcham went out for a drive. They returned about 9 o'clock and Ketcham laughed when he met me in the hotel office and told me that he had just got married to Mrs. Wallace. We all came home together that same afternoon. Over ten strangers have stopped at the house within the last thirty days. Mrs. Wallace and Mr. Ketcham have been living together as man and wife for nearly a year, but the mail was always addressed to Mrs. Wallace. About the 1st of October Ketcham came to me and told me he had made his will and asked me to sign it. I did so in the presence of himself and Mrs. Wallace. Mrs. Toney, a friend of Mrs. Ketcham's, was the only other person present."

When seen by a reporter after leaving the sweat box, Keller repeated the substance of his statement. He denied he had represented Ketcham in the marriage ceremony at Milwaukee and insisted that Ketcham was the bridegroom. It is said ex-State's Attorney Jacob Kern has been retained to defend Keller.

NO REFORMS IN SIGHT

In Cuba—Blanco Diagnosed—Claims to Have Been Deceived by Weyler.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: There is no sign of the full text of the promised reforms, and in consequence the hopes of the most optimistic autonomists are dwindling. The fault lies not with Gen. Blanco. There is every reason to believe that his promises on arrival were made in good faith. He is evidently deeply incensed at the false position in which he is placed. He called a day or two ago to Madrid saying Gen. Weyler had deceived him as to the condition of the army and the government had misled him regarding their sincerity in promising autonomy, and broadly hinted that he felt inclined to ask to be relieved.

The Herald correspondent has just returned from a two days' trip through Havana to Artemisa. Every military commander of a town who was asked said he had not yet received any orders regarding the extension of the zones of cultivation. The condition of the reconcentrados is unaltered. Their sufferings are appalling.

The Herald's correspondent with the Cuban army writes: "Unless Gen. Blanco speedily makes more headway than he has done yet autonomy will be a dead letter in the Cuban issue."

A Suit About 'Tips.'

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Journal and Advertiser says that J. R. McMurrin, formerly of St. Paul, Minn., has filed suit for \$30,000 damages against Edwin Barbour, formerly of Virginia, and now a Wall Street broker. It is alleged that McMurrin arranged with Barbour that in return for advance information of the supreme court's decision in the Bell telephone case last May Barbour should buy or sell 1,000 shares of Bell telephone stock, and in the event of a profit give McMurrin two-thirds and retain one-third for himself. McMurrin alleges that on May 8, 1897, he gave Mr. Barbour the promised information, which he says he obtained from one of the clerks of the supreme court. On May 10 the decision was handed down and Bell telephone stock went up. Barbour, McMurrin alleges, refused to pay for the "tip," saying he did not use it. Hence the suit. James R. Keene, McMurrin says, got the same tip and paid him \$10,000 for it.

Dr. Evans' Will.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The late Dr. Thomas W. Evans had made his will at Davos Platz with the assistance of Lawyer Valois, who is now bringing other members of the Evans family from New York. All of the late doctor's papers have been sealed up pending Valois' arrival. It is understood that Dr. Evans' estate is even greater than has been stated and will probably be valued at nearer \$15,000,000 than \$10,000,000. The bulk of the money will go to endow educational institutions in the United States. His practice will devolve upon Theodore Evans.

Read Satisfied Where he is.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—A dispatch to the Herald from Portland, Ore., says: Speaker Reed was asked if there was any truth in the reports printed in New York to the effect that he contemplated going to that city to live and practice.

Oh, How They Hurt.

Neuralgic pains are often so acute, that the poor sufferer becomes, almost, frenzied with the intensity of the pain. Salvation Oil will instantly relieve and effectually cure neuralgia, so there is no reason why a moment's pain should be endured. Mr. Jacob Klein, 1036 Main St., Evansville, Ind., writes: "My wife suffered from neuralgia for seven years and since she used Salvation Oil, she has not had a spell. I think it is the best liniment I have ever tried, and I would not be without a bottle of it in the house. I had the rheumatism for five years and had tried a great many liniments, and must say that Salvation Oil did me more good than any other remedy." Salvation Oil is sold everywhere for 25 cents.

law. "I don't know anything about these reports myself," he said, "but there is no truth in them. Reports like this have been started several times of late. You can set them down as ridiculous." Mr. Reed will leave for Washington in ten days.

Recent Penitions.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Pension certificates have been issued to West Virginia claimants as follows: Original—Jacob Sites, Seemly. Restoration and additional—William L. Bayo, deceased, Garnet. Restoration and re-issue—Abraham Linton, deceased, Albright. Widows—Adeline Linton, Albright; Elizabeth A. Pauley, Malden; Frances Bayo, Garnet. Dependents—Minors of William Jones, Wick.

Other certificates issued are: Original, Oliver P. Barnes, Barnesville, Ohio; re-issue, Monroe Goshen, Zanesville, Ohio; widow, Margaret Hastings, Martin's Ferry, Ohio; increase, William Henning, Monongahela City, Washington county, Pa., and Joseph Day, Washington, Pa.; widows, Mary Havlin, Meadow Lands, and Susan Shanor, Monongahela City, Washington county, Pa.

Composer Verdi Prostrated.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A special dispatch from Rome says that Signor Giuseppe Verdi, the celebrated composer of music, who has been suffering greatly since the death of his wife, whose demise was announced on Sunday last, is so prostrated that serious results are feared.

TEACHING HIS WIFE THE LESSON.

His Intentions Were Good, but the Ending was Unexpected.

Chicago Times-Herald: Mrs. Banks was going to the city, which was distant an hour's ride from her suburban home. Mr. Banks, who was going out for a run on his wheel, and who knows it all, was laying down the law to her in his usual vigorous style.

"Whatever you do or don't do, Mary, don't carry your pocketbook in your hand," he said.

"Where shall I carry it?" asked his wife. "You don't expect me to carry it in my mouth, like a Newfoundland, do you?"

"Carry it in your pocket. What are pockets for, I should like to know?" "Pockets are out of date. The dress-makers will not put them in dresses any more."

"Well, Mary, you'll lose your train. Be sure to get home before dark. It isn't safe for women to be out in the evening now. Some of these fine nights you'll be held up."

"I'm not afraid," answered Mrs. Banks. "If people go along and attend to their own affairs nothing will happen to them."

"Don't you believe it!" said Mr. Banks, emphatically. "Not being afraid isn't going to save you from robbers and hold ups. I am not afraid, but I shouldn't like to cross that villain that you must pass on your way home—not after dark, I wouldn't!"

Having done his best to rattle Mrs. Banks, her husband rode off on his wheel, intending to go in an opposite direction from that which his wife took on the cars, when a sudden idea developed in his fertile brain.

"It will teach her a lesson, and show her that I am always right. I won't frighten her too much; just enough, then I will reveal my identity. I'll do it!"

With that he rode off at a leisurely gait, for he had plenty of time to catch Mrs. Banks on her return.

That good woman had made her visit to a friend on the south side of the city, and was hurrying to reach her own train by taking a short cut across the viaduct. It certainly did look dark and forbidding, but she grasped her umbrella with a determination to sell her life as dearly as possible. Besides, she had crossed there many times, and nothing had ever happened before. She stepped in under the traffic of the cars, and was picking her way through posts of solid masonry, when a hand fell on her shoulder and a voice hissed in her ear.

"Be silent! S-t-t-t! Your money or your life!"

"Not if I know it," answered the brave little woman, and there was a scuffle that lasted for several seconds, and then she emerged from the viaduct with a broken and battered umbrella, a sprained thumb and with all her valuables in her possession.

She was at her home peacefully composed when her husband made her appearance, looking like a prize-fighter who had been worsted, and limping painfully.

"John Banks, what in the world has happened to you?"

"Not if I know it," answered the brave little woman, and there was a scuffle that lasted for several seconds, and then she emerged from the viaduct with a broken and battered umbrella, a sprained thumb and with all her valuables in her possession.

"You poor, dear fellow! Why your face is all scratched and torn, and your clothes are ruined!"

"Never mind my clothes. I am thankful I escaped with my life," said her husband, as he limped to a chair.

"Well, we've had a chapter of accidents," said Mrs. Banks. "I was held up. 'Ha! How singular! But it appears that you were not hurt.'"

"No, but the other fellow was. I shouldn't be surprised if he died from the effects of the beating I gave him. Wouldn't it be dreadful? I ruined my umbrella, but then I saved my pocket-book."

"Much money in it?" asked her husband, trying to look as if he was interested.

"Only my car fare, but I needed that."

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has lame back and weak kidneys, Malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to the liver and kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are an infallible worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at Logan Drug Co.'s drug store.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Class in Natural History.

"Name two animals noted especially for their ferocity." "Two cats tied across a clove line, m'arm."—Chicago Tribune.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "New Great American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is the remedy. Sold by R. H. List, Druggist, Wheeling, W. Va.

There is no need of little children

being tortured by scald head, eczema and skin eruptions. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve gives instant relief and cures promptly. Charles R. Giesse, Market and Twelfth streets; Chatham Bazaar, Forty-sixth and Jacob streets; A. E. Scheele, No. 607 Main street; E. C. Brown, Penn and Zane streets; Bowie & Co., Bridgeport.

A Shattered Nervous System.

FINALLY HEART TROUBLE.

Restored to Health by Dr. Miles' Nerve.



M. R. EDWARD HARDY, the jolly manager of Shoppert's Co's. great store at Braceville, Ill., writes: "I had never been sick a day in my life until in 1890. I got so bad with nervous prostration that I had to give up and commence to doctor. I tried our local physicians and one in Joliet, but none gave me any relief and I thought I was going to die. I became despondent and suffered untold agony. I could not eat, sleep nor rest, and it seemed as if I could not exist. At the end of six months I was reduced to but a shadow of myself, and at last my heart became affected and I was truly miserable. I took six or eight bottles of Dr. Miles' Nerve. It gave me relief from the start, and at last a cure, the greatest blessing of my life."

Dr. Miles' Nerve is sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address, DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

HOME THOUGHTS.

The Ethics of Shopping and the Conscience of the Shopper.

New York Post: That there is a great fascination to many people in the act of buying needs no demonstration, and our derisive masculine "better halves" are capable of great interest even in shopping for clothes, as occupation of which they are in the habit of speaking with infinite scorn. Indeed, it is quite possible to find the germs of many a romantic story in the groups not infrequently encountered in the best known shops, where run-burned, hard-handed young fellows can be seen anxiously inspecting a winter coat or silk for a gown, garments that are evidently to create epochs in the lives of their wives.

Buying the boy's first trousers is not without a fleeting moment of delight to the young father. I well remember once encountering a new very great lawyer in a child's furnishing shop, where I had to wait what seemed to me an interminable time while his little son strutted back and forth in his short, fat legs encased in their first knee-breeches. A peculiar smile which has influenced many a jury, expressed much amusement and infinite pride. There is not a woman of us all who could have found more pleasure in the same event, nor taken longer to decide. How interesting is the outfit for boarding-school, over which the mother's heart aches; how important the prudent purchase of warm winter garments by old people, who talk together confidentially and feel the flannel with alternating hands to judge of softness and durability. The layette of the baby only as yet hoped for, the bridal finery, the wedding gown—who shall tell the story of their happy purchasing?

And the myriad interests of furnishing the first house; the oft-repeated visits to all the various emporiums out of which, slowly, as by enchantment, object after object is chosen, until, by taste and judgment, at last the dearest home in the world is ready for occupancy—who does not envy that experience?

Not the least delightful practice of the art is the starting forth with well-filled purses to make the children happy at Christmas, though this is not equal to the joy eke out of the hard-earned shillings, stored through long months of labor, to brighten that dear time in the homes of the very poor. Washington Market and its vicinity on Christmas Eve will give you good ground to believe that a divine influence attends the purchase of trifles, and that there are angelic records kept of the unselfishness which opens those small purses.

But there is a dark side to the subject which is difficult to analyze. A large proportion of the multitude of women on what we might call the "shopping list," undertake it for various widely differing reasons, alike in only one particular, amazing selfishness. It would seem but the first preliminary to know at least the color and material, and to consider that the salesmen and saleswomen are not standing for hour after hour at their stations for amusement or pleasure, but that lifting and unfolding heavy rolls of goods is not an easy task. Yet hundreds, nay, it is more accurate to say thousands, of women start out with nothing more definite in mind than, we will say, "some kind of a walking-dress," and will spend days in looking at every prevailing color and texture, and many times end by sending home materials which in twenty-four hours is returned to the shop as unsatisfactory.

There are just complaints of discouraged and disabliging salesmen, but they are phenomenally in the minority when counted against wholly inconsiderate shoppers, who have taxed strength, ingenuity, and good temper to the failure point for no purpose whatever. Not infrequently a dozen pieces of goods will be unrolled and held in good lights, and their economy, durability, or fashion sincerely explained for women whose only purpose has been to see the new goods without the least intention of buying. They use the shops for unpaid places of amusement. It would be hard to find a more unfair procedure.

Another class collect samples for no stronger reason, apparently, than to examine them at their ease and chat over novelties with their friends. Special preparation is made for them in these days, and uncounted yards of material are cut up into bits for their gratification. Out of fifty samples thus given, an average of one sale is a liberal estimate. Unless specially asked for by well-known customers, the better

grades of goods are not so distributed, but the eagerness to obtain bundles of these worthless scraps is never dulled. To watch the often painful struggles around the "bargain counters" is worthy the close investigation of psychologists. What is the germ of the craving to possess these things, when every atom of common sense we may be able to exercise tells us that no merchant does business on the basis of selling things for less than their value? What makes sensible, methodical, hard-working women snatch and clutch and buy tumbled garments of which they have no opportunity of examination or judgment? After eagerly paying precious money, they turn to the street again with a look of triumph on their satisfied faces. Then huge advertisements which cost the merchants large sums of money are read by thousands who flock to buy; who pays the severely high rates the newspapers demand for these many-worded invitations? Is all this great expense added to the advantages of the "bargain" they struggled to purchase? Do men toil and contrive at the cost of hundreds and thousands of dollars to attract shoppers, simply in order to make them presents?

If one saw at these sales only the careless, vulgar women, whose chief desire is to clothe themselves showily at little cost, it would seem more accountable and more rational, but many hard-earned dollars are so spent by clear-headed wives of toiling men, whose money is anxiously saved. Forty-nine cents become greatly less than half-a-dollar in the glamour begotten of big type in the Sunday papers, and kept in force by the sight of crowds pressing into open doors. The moral wrong, which of necessity must be hidden somewhere to produce these abnormal conditions, never seems to make itself known to these shoppers. Underpayment of the producer and injustice to the salesmen and women is suggested by the clergy as a basis and urged as a plea against this mode of purchase. No conclusive evidence has been shown of these wrongs, though they are probable and easily possible. The easiest solution is the ready deception of the unthinking purchaser and the craving to obtain things below their value, which seems insatiable.

Why we should not bring the same sense of courtesy and honor, and the same degree of consideration of others, to bear in our shopping as we feel to be indispensable in our other dealings is a mystery. That alone, of all the ways in which we supply our wants, involves no ethical right or wrong, no mutual obligations, seems to have become an unspoken conviction. The fact that we intend to spend our money for a certain thing seems, in the general estimate of women, to revoke all ordinary laws and permit us to cause no end of needless trouble, and to exact time and labor without regard to the relative result, and to exempt us from any responsibility as to how we procure satisfaction. To decide within reasonable limits what material we want, how much we can spend, and what quantity we require, is so easily possible that for one's own comfort it would seem natural and desirable to start out furnished with that much preparation; yet those who so equip themselves are the few exceptions in the great army.

Of all the methods by which women exact their bread, few require a larger equipment of physical strength, quickness of perception, and unflinching patience than does standing behind the counters of our shops. In many places, especially in those most patronized by women, delicate discrimination of color and texture and other refined powers of observation are indispensable. These almost always are linked with characteristics which belong to keenly sensitive temperaments; yet many a purchase is made after most painstaking effort and a long-continued search for which not even a thought of thanks is uttered by the buyer. The thin shreds of silk or becoming bonnet may scarcely be able to tell who waited upon her.

The ground taken by philanthropists and the clergy during the last year, that women should deny themselves variety and ornament rather than buy and wear ill-paid work, and urging that some interest should be taken in the conditions imposed upon those who serve in the shops they patronize is strong, and defended by the very elemental principles of Christianity; but within this large drawn circle comes a standpoint of common honesty, and the employment of the same ethical code which we apply to our use of the trades and professions. We would not require a carpenter to spend hours in showing and describing his tools and materials, when we had no definite intention of using them; we would not ask an architect to draw plans of houses which we never meant to build, nor set a laborer to upheaving earth never meaning to plant or to pay for his labor. Yet in the shops, where there is no means of defense, since the honor and consideration of the shopper is the only protection, the merchant's policy requiring the employment of the same ethical code which we apply to our use of the trades and professions. We would not require a carpenter to spend hours in showing and describing his tools and materials, when we had no definite intention of using them; we would not ask an architect to draw plans of houses which we never meant to build, nor set a laborer to upheaving earth never meaning to plant or to pay for his labor. Yet in the shops, where there is no means of defense, since the honor and consideration of the shopper is the only protection, the merchant's policy requiring the employment of the same ethical code which we apply to our use of the trades and professions. 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